

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and probably to-morrow;
moderate east and south winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 78; lowest, 64.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

WILSON HOME AGAIN; GETS HEARTY WELCOME; PRAISES PEACE AS JUST IN HIS SPEECH HERE; SENATORS PLAN VITAL CHANGES IN LEAGUE

HIGHER FARES CERTAIN IN CITY RAIL SITUATION

Compact System of Ownership and Operation in Manhattan Forecast.

ELIMINATION OF LEASES

B. R. T. to Be Continued as Unified Service—Refinancing Required.

Surveys of the New York Railways Company and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which are near completion, will indicate the desirability of radical changes, it was learned by THE SUN yesterday. In the reorganization of Manhattan's green car system of surface lines and of the B. R. T. the following are likely to be developments:

In Manhattan, the separation of the surface lines from the subway and elevated lines in ownership and operation. The effort will be made to form a compact system, with control of important units by leases eliminated. The mistakes of the reorganization of 1911 will not be repeated. The prospect of the stockholders of the New York Railways Company relating anything on their holdings is remote.

In Brooklyn the B. R. T. will be continued as a unified system, monopolizing its field. The reorganization will be a process of refinancing and of simplification of the tangled relationships between the holding company and its subsidiaries.

The reorganizations depend upon the success of Lindsey M. Garrison and Job E. Hedges as managers of the B. R. T. and the New York Railways Company, respectively, in meeting the emergencies caused by the skyrocketing of labor and materials. Both systems had to resort to the Federal Court because of war contracts. The B. R. T. was without the cash to finance its subway contracts because of the absence of a market for securities. The New York Railways Company was not earning enough to pay fixed charges.

Higher fares are a certainty. Authorization of increases may be delayed but the distress of the companies will soon cause so much public inconvenience that action will be forced. Three surface lines of Brooklyn, not parts of the receivership estate, failed to pay interest charges on July 1, and a default and the extension of the receivership are certain in ninety days unless fares are increased.

If the receivers are authorized to increase fares and the companies are tied over the present emergency, plans for the reorganizations will be taken up and these will be based on the surveys which were ordered by Federal Judge Julius M. Mayer when the receivers were appointed.

The New York Railways Company is the weakest of the traction group. Unlike the Brooklyn surface lines and those of the Third Avenue Railroad Company in the Bronx, it operates in a territory that has reached the saturation point in population. The hope for its future lies, not in a prospect of progressively increasing revenue, but in a sound reorganization.

The New York Railways Company was reorganized in 1911 preliminary to the discharge of the receivers, who had been in possession of the property of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company since 1907. Water was squeezed mercilessly from Metropolitan stock. A capitalization of \$12,000,000 was reduced to \$17,495,000 in New York Railways stock. Metropolitan stockholders were assessed \$12.90 on each share and got bonds of slightly more than that face value and \$30 in face value of stock.

Joined to the Interborough. The New York Railways Company was joined to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which operates the subways and the elevated lines, by means of the Interborough Consolidated Company, which owns a majority of the stock of both operating companies. Operation was put in charge of the same set of officers, with Theodore P. Rhoads as president, Frank Hildreth as vice-president and general manager and James L. Quackenbush as general attorney.

The alliance, while it brought advantages in economy, is regarded as having been a mistake. It is felt that under the conditions the tendency has been to subordinate the interests of the surface lines where they conflicted with those of the rapid transit lines.

In Manhattan the surface lines in many cases are competitors of the rapid transit lines. As the subway system has been extended the north and south surface lines have had revenue diminished. A substantial part of the short haul traffic, that would ordinarily go exclusively to the surface lines, has been diverted to the subway.

When the New York Railways Company was organized it was felt that the advantages of unification were being mounted, and leases with independently owned lines, which had been made during William C. Whitney's consolidation of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, were called for specific action.

Cecil Finds Europe on Verge of Money Disaster

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

LONDON, July 8.—Lord Robert Cecil in Parliament to-day said he believed that Europe was on the verge of a financial disaster of incredible magnitude; "they might get through or they might not." The news from Italy, he said, looked exceedingly bad.

Any one, asserted Lord Robert, who at present really squandered money was doing a very serious injury to the welfare of his country. He did not wish, as had been suggested, to see the complicated machinery of the Board of Trade used for restrictions on imports employed more than was absolutely necessary.

R-34 MAY LEAVE AT DAWN TO-DAY

Commander Refuses to Make Definite Prophecy; Work Nearly Done.

MEN'S SINEWS STRAINED

Army of Workers Holding the Ship Struggle as She Tugs on Ropes.

Neither wind nor water, nor the Atlantic, stopped the great British dirigible R-34 on her flight to this country, although the battle between the elements and the airship's crew lasted four days and two nights, but the wind and the Atlantic are not yet beaten. They are holding the great airship powerless at Mineola, unable to start the return trip. Perverse winds which should be blowing eastward at sea by the rules of meteorology are whistling down the coast in a southwesterly and westward direction.

Meanwhile the same unseasonable winds, which are most unusual not only for their direction but for their long duration, are making exceedingly difficult and hazardous the position of the R-34 at Roosevelt Field, where she is awaiting, unsheltered by shed or hangar, an opportunity to get home. Another postponement of the return voyage was announced yesterday by Lieut.-Col. Frederick Lucas, leader of the party of preparation, after consultation with Major G. H. Scott, commander of the ship. Brig.-Gen. E. M. Maitland, representative on board of the British Air Ministry, and other officers. The R-34 will not rise from Roosevelt Field before dawn to-day to hover for a time over New York City and then set out on her long flight to the British Isles.

Gives Up Prophecy.

When questioned about the probable time of starting yesterday evening Lieut.-Col. Lucas finally and firmly resigned as prophet of the expedition. With a great deal of internal repudiation he exclaimed: "I can't tell—it simply cannot be done. I tried to predict her arrival and missed it by two days. Her departure is equally uncertain. The ship is practically ready now, but it may stay one hour longer or forty-eight on account of the weather."

It was originally planned that the R-34, which arrived Sunday, two days behind schedule, would leave within seven or eight hours on the return trip. This was because of the danger of leaving the big ship at anchor for any time without a shed or hangar to shield her. There is in this country now no building big enough to accommodate the great bulk of the R-34. But a delay was necessary for the gas fogs, and generally poor weather which had buffeted the R-34 on her way had made engine repairs a necessity. Then the winds about faced and prepared to fight the ship on her homeward journey, which it was anticipated, would be made in seventy hours instead of 208, with a friendly wind behind her.

Despite Col. Lucas's decision to refuse to tempt the weather to further irregularities by endeavoring to predict the R-34's flying time, it now seems probable that she will start from Roosevelt field on the long homeward journey some time after sunset to-night. The ship must start in the dark because she then can set off with a full supply of hydrogen gas. On her way across the Atlantic she was compelled, by the circle of hot days and cool nights, to descend to the surface lines, and nearly coming too heavy for her load of thirty-one men, engines, and fuel, she was well lifted at the start.

Will Loom Big Over City.

No matter what the time of the start, however, Major Scott had promised that the R-34 will come to New York to give the city a glimpse of something higher than the Woolworth Tower and nearly as bulky. When she does come it will require no great strength of eyes to see her, for she will loom impressively even against the vast expanse of sky.

Some hope of better things in the future is held out to the officers and

WILL ASK COURT TO END ACTIVITY OF RAND SCHOOL

Attorney-General Seeks a Permit to Sue for Injunction and Receiver.

SWANN TO TAKE ACTION

Special Grand Jury Will Get Evidence of Alleged Advocacy of Anarchy.

The joint committee of the Legislature investigating Bolshevism in New York State made definite progress yesterday. As the conclusion of an all day session in City Hall the following developments were recorded:

1. District Attorney Swann, convinced that the disclosures so far made warranted action by him, wrote to Gov. Smith asking the State Executive to call an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court next month so that the evidence accumulated might be presented to a special Grand Jury.

2. Supreme Court Justice Gavegan signed an order permitting Attorney-General Charles D. Newton to bring suit on behalf of the State to revoke the certificate of incorporation of the American Socialist Society, operating the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East Fifteenth street, and to appoint a receiver for the property. Justice Gavegan's order also compels the society to show cause to-morrow why a temporary injunction should not be issued restraining the society from prosecuting its activities pending the outcome of the State's suit.

3. For declining to take the witness stand after being served with a subpoena Mrs. Bertha H. Madly, executive secretary of the Rand School, was excluded from all future hearings of the legislative committee and the order made applicable to any member of the American Socialist Society.

4. Despite reports to the contrary no order had been served last night upon the committee to return the books and documents taken in the raid on the safe in the Rand School to the custody of Chief Magistrate William McAdoo. The documents in question were still in the physical possession of the committee when the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

Asks for Special Term of Court.

District Attorney Swann came into the situation following a conference with Senator Charles D. Lusk, chairman of the Legislative Committee, and Senator John J. Boylan of Brooklyn, a member of the committee. Senators Lusk and Boylan told Mr. Swann they thought sufficient evidence already had been uncovered by the preaching of sedition and anarchy by certain groups and individuals to warrant its presentation to the Grand Jury. Judge Swann declared that the Grand Jury now sitting were swamped with cases and that there were many more waiting for consideration by the August Jurors.

He suggested the expedient of a special term of the Supreme Court by which a third Grand Jury might be convened in August, and after talking the matter over at length with the members of the committee, he and Gov. Smith suggested a special term of the Court. Little doubt was felt last night among the committee members that Gov. Smith would follow Mr. Swann's suggestion.

Mr. Swann said last night that the matter to be presented to the special Grand Jury concerned alleged violations of certain sections of the Penal Law relating to anarchy and the advocacy of anarchy, the overthrow of organized government, and the advocacy of force. Such violations, he said, constituted a felony and were punishable by imprisonment for ten years.

Supreme Court Justice Gavegan's order permitting the State to bring suit to annul the charter of the American Socialist Society was issued following the filing of affidavits concerning the activities of the institution by Attorney-General Newton. Attached to these affidavits were four exhibits including copies of the articles of incorporation of the American Socialist Society as they appeared in the certificate of incorporation are: Leonard D. Abbott, 335 West Twenty-first street; William Malley, 724 Lexington avenue; George D. Heron, 58 West Forty-fifth street; Carrie Rand Heron, 59 West Forty-fifth street; Henry Rindohm, 68 Second avenue; Algonquin H. Lee, 3 West 115th street; John Harriman, 348 West 112th street; Morris

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ALLIES NAME 4 TO INQUIRE INTO CLASHES ON ADRIATIC

Gen. Summerall Is U. S. Member of Commission—Italians Say Prompt Action Is Vital—Twelve Reported Killed at Fiume.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, July 8.—The Council of Five to-day appointed an international commission of four to investigate the recent troubles in Fiume and other Adriatic ports between Italian and other allied soldiers of the forces of occupation.

Major-Gen. Charles P. Summerall is the American member of the commission. The General, who is now with the American forces on the Rhine, is on his way to Paris to join the other members, who will start at once for the Adriatic.

The mission will be asked to make careful investigations of statements made by Foreign Minister Tittori of Italy and those coming from other Italian sources and to recommend measures for safeguarding the inhabitants of the region affected.

The latest reports received by the Peace Conference as to the effect that at least nine persons were killed and many wounded in disorders, which are represented in some versions as having been caused by brawls between individuals and groups over women.

The Italians have insisted that unless prompt action is taken the situation may become grave because, according to their interpretation of events, the feeling between the French troops and the Italians is becoming worse daily.

Signor Tittori has gone to Rome for conference with King Victor Emmanuel and the Cabinet on current diplomatic

negotiations. On leaving he planned to be absent three days, making a complete report on the work he had done from the time of his arrival. One of the latest conferences he had here was with Secretary Lansing and Henry White of the American delegation on Sunday morning.

The Italian Foreign Minister has submitted statements regarding several recent clashes between French soldiery and the Italian population in Fiume and other Adriatic towns. The Italian allegation is that the attitude of the French troops is clearly antagonistic to the Italian conduct of affairs in these regions. One incident reported was that a group of French soldiers in Fiume had taken small Italian flags from the courage of two Italian girls and trampled the flags, the act being witnessed by Italians, who resented it, and a riot following, culminated in the shooting into the crowd by the French, forty persons being wounded and at least one person killed.

A similar incident was said to have occurred at another time when a detachment of armed French troops began shooting into a crowd. An Italian officer of higher rank than any Frenchman present attempted to restore order, the account runs, and when his commands were not obeyed he drew his pistol and opened fire. Order was not restored for some time, the result being that many persons were injured.

Rome, July 8.—A dozen men, mostly French colonial soldiers, were killed at Fiume during the recent disorders in which allied forces and Italians participated.

LEAGUE FAULTY, FRANCE ACTS TO CUT LIVING COST

Alignment in Parliament Is Similar to That in U. S. Senate.

"PACT LACKS SOLIDITY" Covenant Should Have Come Later, Declares Finance Chairman.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

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PARIS, July 8.—Discussion of the peace treaty now going on in the French Parliament reveals that many usually aligned with the French Government will vote to ratify the agreement, but with extreme reluctance. The discussion is proceeding along lines similar to those in the United States.

In an important interview to-day Senator Peytral, chairman of the Finance Committee, summed up the views of a large element, saying: "The capital fault we see in the treaty, which runs through it and also affects our foreign relations, is the establishment of a League of Nations before having drawn up and obtained peace with Germany and its allies."

"While I believe in the league as a guarantee of international peace, the league which has been formed does not correspond to what we believed it was possible to create after the war. The league should have been not the prelude of the peace treaty but its crown, having as its base peace with Germany. In trying to realize immediately such a league before peace, the result was that we feared has come to pass, the league is without solidity and is a great disappointment. Six months were employed in discussing the league, which reposes on nothing stable, since peace has not yet been made."

AERO SETS SPEED RECORD.

Army Flier Hits 148.44 Miles an Hour Pace.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A new non-stop speed record was established yesterday between San Francisco and San Diego, the army air service announced to-day. When Capt. Lowell H. Smith flew 610 miles at the rate of 148.44 miles an hour.

Capt. Smith was alone in a De Havilland Bluebird.

BURLESON DENIES RESIGNING.

Asserts There Is No Foundation for Report.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Postmaster General Burleson to-day declared there was no foundation for reports that he had sent his resignation to President Wilson.

If you can save money you can invest while you save. Ask for particulars of Partial Payment Plan.

John Muir & Co., 51 E. 57th St.—Adv.

SPEEDY ACTION ON PACT AFTER HEARING WILSON

Battle Lineup in Senate Shows Majority Favoring Radical Amendments.

DEMOCRATS FRIGHTENED

President to Get Respectful Audience Thursday Before Oratory Is Let Loose.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The line of battle over the League of Nations covenant in the Senate has been definitely drawn. The opposing forces stand ready for the fray. Until President Wilson himself has spoken no further word of criticism or praise or condemnation or suggestion of amendment will be forthcoming from Republican lips, and the President may expect to the Senate chamber with the full assurance that the customary respectful hearing will be accorded his report of his belatedness of America's course in the uncharted sea of modern world affairs.

In the Senate on Thursday the President will be received for his address in open executive session, in disregard of all Senate precedent. The decision to open the doors of the upper house to the public when President Wilson speaks was reached without suggestion from the President after Senator Lodge (Mass.), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, had ascertained at the White House that the President wished to appear on Thursday.

Once President Wilson has spoken, once the definition of his position has been announced to the Senate, the floods will be unlocked. A season of debate transcending in importance and probably in bitterness anything that has preceded it during the last half century will be under way. And in the great battle, which has been preceded by more than six weeks of active skirmishing, the opponents of the League of Nations covenant begin hostilities with decidedly the best of the situation.

Majority for Vital Changes.

It is known to-night in the councils of the opposition to ratification of the treaty and the league covenant together that a clear cut majority of the Senate will favor vital amendments to the league covenant in the form of reservations to the compact. The Republicans count on every one of the entire membership of their party in the Senate, forty-nine in all, standing steadfast in favor of at least two reservations.

This in itself constitutes a majority of the Senate. Two of the forty-nine are reservationists only upon two items of proposed change, but the Republicans now have the positive assurance of the votes of two Democrats—Senators Reed (Mo.) and Gore (Okla.)—for the entire list of amendments to the covenant, following closely the lines of suggested revision from the Illinois House, which means that the peace pact and league covenant cannot now pass the Senate without that ratifying body exercising its constitutional power to change, amend and reserve.

Senator Gore, whose adverse views have been privately known for many months, but whose intended course has been shadowed in doubt by reason of his unwillingness heretofore to break away completely from the President's leadership on a question which held so many dangers for the Democratic party, forsook his seclusion to-day and came out steadfastly in favor of radical revision.

Senator Gore said to his friends, to whom he made his intended course known, that he had determined to oppose the ratification of the treaty without fundamental changes. These changes, he said, he considered vital to the preservation of the integrity of the United States, the rights of the American people to live the life of America for American fashion, and they would forefend against America being forced to shed blood and expend treasure in the settlement of foreign international controversies.

Gore's Views Called Radical.

The Oklahoma announced exceedingly radical views in regard to the supplementary enactments by the Senate which he purposed favoring. He said that he intended to urge an amendment to the peace pact which would inform the world that hereafter the United States might withdraw from the League of Nations by the simple enactment of a concurrent resolution of Congress, relinquishing league membership. Senator Gore also believes that it should be set forth in the reservations which the Senate will attach to the international compact that America shall not hereafter declare war or the existence of a state of war with America.

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Bill Asks Wilson to Justify League Control

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Senator Sherman (Illinois), to-day introduced a resolution asking the President by what authority he had undertaken "to impose upon the people of this country and to make its Government subject to" the League of Nations.

The resolution describes the league as containing "all the necessary vital organs of an independent government whose powers are absolute over the member nations."

A preamble said the President, "with four other citizens have assumed at the Paris conference to represent the United States Government" and asked that the constitutional authority for this and the other acts mentioned be cited.

Under the measure went over without action.

ALL FACES TURN TO U. S., HE SAYS

America Under Bond to Do Great and Right Thing, Wilson Declares.

LAUDS YANKEE TROOPS

"Most Homesick Man in A. E. F." He Exclaims in Delight at Return.

President Wilson's first speech on American soil since the signing of the peace treaty, delivered at Carnegie Hall within an hour of his landing here yesterday, was very brief. It required only about twelve minutes for the President to complete the address. The speech in full follows:

"Fellow Countrymen:

"I am not going to try this afternoon to make you a real speech. I am a bit alarmed to find how many speeches I have in my system undelivered, but they all are speeches that come from the mind, and I want to say to you this afternoon only a few words from the heart."

"You have made me deeply happy by the generous welcome you have extended to me, but I do not believe that the welcome you extend to me is half as great as that which I extend to you. Why, Jerseyman though I am, this is the first time I ever thought that Hoboken was so friendly. I have really, though I have tried on the other side of the water to conceal it, been the most homesick man in the American Expeditionary Force, and it is with feelings that it would be vain for me to try to express that I find myself in this beloved country again."

"I do not say that because I lack in admiration of other countries. There have been many things that softened my homesickness. One of the chief things that softened it was the very generous welcome that they extended to me, to represent me on the other side of the water. And it was still more softened by the pride that I had in discovering that America had at last discovered the world of her true character. 'I was welcome because they had seen with their own eyes what America had done for the world. They had deemed her selfish. They had deemed her devoted to material interests, and they had seen her boys come across the water with a vision even more beautiful than that which they conceived when they had entertained dreams of liberty and of peace.'

"And then I had the added pride of finding out by personal observation the kind of men we had sent over. I had seen the sea with the kind of men who had taken them over, without whom they could not have got to Europe; and then when I got there I saw that army of men that army of clean men, that army of men devoted to the high interests of humanity, that army that one was glad to point out and say, 'These are my fellow countrymen.'

Tells of American Troops.

"It softens the homesickness a good deal to have so much of home along with you, and these boys were constantly reminding me of home. They did not walk the streets like anybody else. I do not mean that they walked the street self-assuredly. They did not. They walked the streets as if they knew that they belonged wherever they were, that they were welcome in the great republic of France and were comrades with the other armies that had helped to win the great battle and to show the great sacrifice."

"Because it is a wonderful thing for this nation, hitherto isolated from the larger affairs of the world, to win the universal confidence of the people of the world but their universal affection. And that, and nothing less than that, is what happened."

"Wherever it was suggested that troops should be sent, and it was debated that troops of occupation should excite no prejudice, no uneasiness on the part of those to whom they were sent, the men who represented the other nations came to me and asked me to send American soldiers. They not only implied, but they said, that the presence of American soldiers would be known

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Earth, Sea and Air Greetings Are Given to Returning President.

BIG NAVAL PAGEANT

Executive Escorted to Pier by Three Battleships and 40 Destroyers.

10,000 CHILDREN SING

Wilson Appears Boyishly Happy Amid Plaudits of Multitude.

When New York entertains a President, especially one who has been away a good while, she calls on earth, air and sea to make a perfect job of it. No doubt this thought occurred to Mr. Wilson when he left for Washington at ten minutes to 7 last night after arriving from France on the George Washington to receive a very handsome welcome in the nation's gateway.

Countless thousands of his admirers, countless thousands ever eager to honor the Presidential office, hordes who believe the Democratic party has a future and a multitude ready to raise a prodigious din on any fair pretext, saluted him over a pathway of sea and land from fifty miles out beyond Sandy Hook to Carnegie Hall, and Mr. Wilson who was so happy to be home that he even thought Hoboken was beautiful, patiently relished every moment of the heated, turbulent din.

It was an interesting, picturesque and colorful series of ceremonies, this welcome to the gentleman who returns with the Peace Treaty in his pocket. Although it lacked the tense something, the heart gripping something, that was the soul of the city's welcome to Col. Roosevelt when he returned from Africa eight years ago, there was real warmth in it and a vast deal of respect.

President in Lively Mood.

Perhaps the feeling that the President's homecoming after more than seven months' absence on nursing duty to a sick world meant actually and finally that the war is really over and done with had something to do with the outpouring of a vast throng, the brilliancy of the spectacle and the generally satisfactory character of the reception. Obviously the President was overjoyed, and it is difficult to recall him in a livelier mood. During the nine hours that he spent in the approach to New York and in the city itself he dropped something of the aloofness of bearing and the frigidity of attitude which habitually characterize him, and at times his pleasure was displayed almost boyishly.

He was welcomed thirty miles east of Sandy Hook by the Atlantic fleet and an air squadron of ten seaplanes and a great, silvery dirigible. He was escorted up the bay and river to Pier 4, at Hoboken, by three battleships and forty of the finest destroyers in the United States Navy, while small craft carrying Gov. Smith, Mayor Hyman and a large company of citizens important enough to be invited to greet a President ran along by the side of the George Washington until she made her pier. Then he was welcomed by Hoboken and Jersey City, heard 10,000 children pipe "The Star Spangled Banner" in his honor; was brought across the river, paraded in Twenty-third street, Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street to Carnegie Hall, where he made a very brief speech.

Similar to Boston Speech.

In tone and almost in verbiage the speech was astonishingly like the address he made in Boston on February 24. He again spoke of the "vision" of the American soldiers who went to France "devoted to the high interests of humanity." He did not refer directly to the League of Nations, but as in Boston three months ago, he predicted that "America will not disappoint any high hope that has been formed of her." He sorrowed over such a deed not understand visions and "keep their eyes on the ground," and he felt confident that he thoroughly understood what was in the hearts of the people.

In the entire address there was not only no new argument in behalf of the League of Nations, there was no argument at all. The 3,000 persons that crowded Carnegie Hall until its very walls bulged (and most of them had waited in the superheated audi-